

Appendix 7 – Part C Animal Husbandry and veterinary care Edinburgh Zoo

Q1 Do you have a resident vet? – Yes

██████████ BVMS (Hons) PhD DZooMed DipECZM (ZHM) EurProBiol CBiol FRSB FRCVS, Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons Recognised Specialist in Zoo & Wildlife, EBVS® European Veterinary Specialist in Zoo Health Management (full-time with RZSS and split time with HWP)

██████████ DVM MSc(WAH) MRCVS (full time veterinary surgeon)

██████████ DVM MSc(WAH) MVetSci(Conservation) MRCVS (full time veterinary surgeon)

██████████ RVN C&GCetVNES (full time veterinary nurse)

Q2 Describe your veterinary programme, including frequency of visits and regular preventative routines.

Veterinary cases are seen 5 days a week (Monday-Friday) with emergency care being provided 24/7 365 days of the year. Cases are brought to the attention of the veterinary staff by the keeping staff using either an online intranet booking system for elective and minor cases or in the cases of an emergency by radio or phone.

Regular preventative routines include (but are not exclusive to):

- Standardised pre-movement testing procedures for animals entering the collection (based on BIAZA guidelines and in-house risk assessment)
- Faecal parasitology check on every animal/group every 3-4 months
- Vaccination program tailored to the collection (e.g. equine flu and tetanus for the zebra and Przewalski's horse; Pseudovac vaccines for south American primates, lemurs, agouti; clostridial toxoid vaccines for wallabies, kangaroos, hoofstock and penguins; feline herpes, calici, panleucopaenia, leukaemia virus and chlamydia vaccination for felids)
- Annual pre-breeding health checks for example in penguins, flamingos etc to physically assess health status and where necessary blood sample/carry out other diagnostic tests
- Opportunistic health screening of healthy animals at the time of restraint or anaesthetic procedures for other events
- Post mortems on all animals dying in the collection

- Biosecurity and zoonoses training for staff
- Balai approved and avian and ungulate confined establishment status facility and therefore adopt added animal 30d quarantine where sourced from non-approved with appropriate pre-movement and post movement testing

Q3 Briefly describe the veterinary facilities that you have on site

We have a vet room containing locked cupboards for medicine storage and which also contains the darting and other firearms in locked metal cupboards. We also have a separate clinic facility which has:

- a dirty-ops/prep room with sinks for scrubbing, storage etc
- a sterile ops room with operating table and storage. Access to rigid endoscopes for operating, electrosurgery, pulse oximeters, multi-parameter anaesthetic monitors, ECG, capnography, mechanical ventilators
- imaging room with flexible endoscopy, fixed and mobile radiographic unit, digital (DR) radiography, ultrasound units (x2)
- laboratory with in-house biochemistry system (VetscanV2, iSTAT), centrifuge, microscopes, staining materials, autoclave
- a dedicated post-mortem room with storage, metal table, sink, running hot and cold water etc.

Q4 Give details of your veterinary surgeon's Continuing Professional Development relevant to your collection

The veterinary section regularly attends and usually contributes to the following conferences:

- European Association of Zoo and Wildlife Vets
- European College of Zoological Medicine
- British Veterinary Zoological Society
- British and Irish Association of Zoos and Aquaria
- European Association of Zoos and Aquaria

In addition, [REDACTED] MRCVS has recently finished a 3 year training residency for the European College of Zoological Medicine in Zoo Health Management. [REDACTED] FRCVS is a current RCVS Recognised Specialist in Zoo & Wildlife Medicine and EBVS® European Veterinary Specialist in Zoo Health Management and so has been appraised by the RCVS and ECZM for CPD attendance for recertification every 5 years (most recent assessment for both passed in 2022). All of the vet team exceed the minimum RCVS CPD requirement of 35 hours per annum.

Q8 What arrangements are made for the post mortem examination of animals?

All animals receive at least a gross post mortem. Smaller species are generally post-mortemed in-house. Larger species and occasional other cases are usually post-mortemed at the RDSVS Pathology Department, Easter Bush. Histopathology

in the first instance is usually performed by the RDSVS Pathology Department, Easter Bush or VPG Laboratories. Other diagnostic tests (microbiology, PCR etc) are carried out by a variety of laboratories as required and based on the test.

Q9 What system do you have for regular review for clinical and pathological records?

Medical records retained in excess of 50 years in a mixture of paper and electronic form. Currently all animal medical details are entered on ZIMS medical which is used daily by the vet and registrar team at Edinburgh Zoo over the last 9 years. These are regularly reviewed and separate excel spreadsheets of mortality records are analysed across species and taxa every 4-6 months to assess for any trends and go back to 2006.